

INFORMATION LETTER

Not for
Publication

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members
Only

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Washington, D. C.

April 14, 1951

QMC 1951-Pack Requirements and Set-Asides

Tentative military requirements from the 1951 pack of canned fruits and vegetables as of March 28, the most recent date on which they were estimated, are reported in this issue of the INFORMATION LETTER on pages 170 and 171.

The set-aside order governing vegetable canners, DFO-2, was issued late yesterday by the Production and Marketing Administration, USDA. Set-aside percentages on vegetables are reported on page 173.

QMC requirements for fruits and vegetables, including juices, are broken down to indicate quantities desired for domestic and export use, by type and style, grade, and container sizes.

The quantities and breakdown remain tentative until such time as actual procurement directives are issued. With regard to type and style and grade preference, the first choice is the one primarily desired by the armed forces. With regard to container sizes, the sizes indicated are desired in the ratio of 75 percent in the larger size and 25 percent in the smaller size.

These tentative requirements supersede the estimated requirements formally announced January 25 (see INFORMATION LETTER of January 27, page 21).

Cooperation Sought in Freight Car Shortage

The necessity for canners to increase their average carloading on a voluntary basis—regardless of whether a minimum carloading order is issued—was stressed at a meeting of the N.C.A. Traffic Committee on March 29.

The Traffic Committee points out that voluntary cooperation of shippers of canned foods helped to increase average carloadings early in World War II.

Another minimum carloading order is being considered, this time on a commodity basis applying to all canned foods. A statement of the Traffic Committee's views as expressed to DTA is reported on page 174.

Dates for Board Meeting

The Spring meeting of the Board of Directors and Administrative Council is scheduled for Thursday, May 24, and Friday, May 25, at Hotel Statler, Washington.

The Council will meet at N.C.A. headquarters the morning of May 24, to be followed by a joint luncheon of Board and Council members at the Statler. The Board meeting will start that afternoon and will continue on May 25.

It is requested that Board and Council members send in their room requests immediately, addressing them to Miss Helen Tate, N.C.A., 1133 20th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

There is a shortage of available hotel rooms in Washington at that time and the N.C.A. is able to obtain reservations only at the Statler. The hotel must know in advance who and how many will need accommodations. It is therefore urgent that the requirements be sent to Miss Tate promptly.

Senate Hearings Scheduled On Defense Production Act

Hearings on extension of the Defense Production Act, beginning May 1, have been scheduled by the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency.

The hearings were scheduled by the Committee even though the Administration has not yet submitted its legislative recommendations. Authority for price and wage stabilization and credit controls will expire this June 30 under present terms of the Act.

The hearings are scheduled to continue through May 25, during which time the Committee will consider suggestions for amending the present law. The Committee expects to complete its action on the extension of the Act in time to allow for adequate consideration by the Senate.

OPS Issues Interpretation On Increases in Freight Costs

The Office of Price Stabilization on April 5 made public an interpretation of the General Ceiling Price Regulation aimed at clarifying the effect of the recent general increase in freight rates on ceiling prices.

The interpretation, which took the form of a series of rules for determining when a seller under the General Ceiling Price Regulation may pass on to his buyers increases in transportation costs, in effect is an official statement of the circumstances under which transportation costs are properly to be considered factors within the price ceiling and when they are separate and additional costs properly chargeable to the purchaser.

The rules for making these determinations, as announced by the OPS, are as follows:

"(1) Increases in inbound transportation costs, incurred by the seller in obtaining delivery from his supplier, cannot be added to the seller's ceiling prices. The seller must absorb all such increases.

"(2) Increases in outbound transportation costs on shipment by the seller to his customers:

"(a) If the seller during the base period quoted a delivered price he must, subject to the exceptions in paragraph (d) below, absorb any in-

(Please turn to page 172)

Tentative Military Requirements—Canned Fruits 1951—Pack

Item	Tentative 1951 Pack Requirements (Case Basis—24/2½'s 45 pounds per case)			Type (Numerical sequence denotes order of preference)	Style	Grade Preference		** Container Sizes	
	Domestic	Export	Total			First	Second		
Apples.....	572,300	327,900	900,200	Heavy Pack Fed Spec Z-A-611b Fed Spec Z-A-611b	—	Grade C Standard Grade A Fancy	Grade A Fancy Grade C Standard Grade A Fancy	10's 2's	
Applesauce.....	283,700	182,100	465,800	Fed Spec Z-A-611a	I(a)—Halved Unpeeled	Grade B Choice	Grade A Fancy	10's 2½'s *8 oz	
Apricots.....	303,900	516,000	909,900	Black, Fed Spec Z-B-421 Blue, Fed Spec Z-B-491a Fed Spec Z-C-301b	—	Grade D—Water Pack or Pin Grade C— Water Pack Grade C Water Pack	—	10's 2's	
Berries.....	105,800	99,000	204,800	III-(a)—Dark, Sweet Unpitted II-(a)—Light Sweet Unpitted Fed Spec Z-C-301b	—	Grade B Choice	Grade A Fancy	10's 2½'s *8 oz	
Cherries, Sour.....	503,000	330,200	833,200	I-Kadota, Fed Spec Z-F-351a Fed Spec Z-F-681	—	Grade B Choice Grade B Choice Grade A Fancy	Grade A Fancy Grade A Fancy Grade B Choice	10's 2½'s 2's	
Cherries, Sweet.....	107,000	75,300	182,300	III—Clear (Clarified) NME Spec JAN-A- 802	—	U. S. Grade A Fancy	—	*3 Cyl 10's 2's	
Figs.....	33,600	140,900	174,500	Unsweetened Fed Spec Z-G-661a II—Sweetened Fed Spec Z-G-686	—	Grade A Fancy Grade A Fancy Grade A Fancy	—	10's Qt Btl	
Fruit Cocktail.....	428,600	515,300	939,100	I—Unsweetened Fed Spec Z-O-666a	—	Grade A Fancy	—	*3 Cyl 10's 2's	
Grapefruit.....	287,500	328,500	616,000	I—Unsweetened Fed Spec Z-G-691 Unsweetened Fed Spec Z-P-356	—	Grade A Fancy Grade A Fancy	—	*3 Cyl 10's 2's	
Juice, Apple.....	60,900	—	60,900	I—Yellow Clingstone IIa—Frostless (Yellow) Fed Spec Z-P-191a	I—Halved III—Sliced II—Quartered	Grade B Choice Grade B Choice	Grade A Fancy	10's 2½'s *8 oz	
Juice, Grape.....	107,900	26,200	134,100	I—Bartlett Fed Spec Z-P-211a Fed Spec Z-P-351a	I—Halved II—Quartered I—Sliced Whole II—Tidbits III—Chunks	Grade B Choice Grade B Choice	Grade A Fancy Grade A Fancy	10's 2½'s *8 oz	
Juice, Grapefruit.....	265,400	427,900	693,300	I—Purple Fed Spec Z-P-491a I—French Fed Spec Z-P-671c	IV—Crushed a—Unsweetened } 30% b—Sweetened } Whole, Unpitted Unpeeled b. Heavy Pack Size 30/40 40/50 Cut out Count	Grade B Choice Grade B Choice	Grade A Fancy Grade A Fancy	10's 2½'s *8 oz	
Juice, Orange.....	476,800	546,600	1,023,400	Good Commercial Practice II—Strained ***MIL Spec MIL-C-3103	—	—	—	4½ oz cans	
Juice, Orange and Grapefruit.....	362,900	502,600	865,500						
Juice, Pineapple.....	452,400	434,100	906,500						
Peaches.....	748,800	1,058,900	1,807,700						
Pears.....	355,900	477,700	833,600						
Pineapple, all types.....	986,100	983,100	1,969,200						
Plums.....	173,600	158,100	331,700						
Prunes, Dried.....	40,800	346,200	387,000						
Puree, Fruit Assorted.....	900	9,200	10,100						
Sauce, Cranberry.....	101,000	54,700	155,700						
Total Cases 24/2½'s.....	6,543,800	7,268,700	13,812,500						

* 8 oz. can—Approximately 73,300 cases (basis 24/2½'s (45 pounds per case)), for each item indicate required in this size can for operational rations.

** 75 percent of requirements should be in container sizes listed first and remainder in other designated container sizes.

*** Subject to revision prior to procurement.

Tentative Military Requirements—Canned Vegetables 1951—Pack

Item	Tentative 1951 Pack Requirements (Case Basis 24/8's 30 pounds per case)			Type (Numerical Sequence denotes Order of Preference)	Style	Grade Preference		Container Sizes* (Cans Unless Otherwise Specified)
	Domestic	Export	Total			First	Second	
Asparagus.....	164,367	294,093	459,300	—	1. Spears 2. Cut Spears	U. S. Fancy	U. S. Std w/Min. Score 80 Points	2's
Beans, Lima.....	492,067	568,633	1,060,700	—	—	U. S. Ext. Std	U. S. Fancy	10's 2's
***Beans, Green or Wax.....	1,008,233	1,321,000	2,420,133	1. Round 2. Flat	Cut	U. S. Ext. Std	U. S. Fancy	10's 2's
Beets.....	45,100	180,333	225,433	—	1. Whole 2. Sliced	U. S. Fancy	—	10's 2's
Carrots.....	61,000	425,067	486,067	—	1. Sliced 2. Diced 3. Cut	U. S. Fancy	U. S. Std w/Min. Score 80 Points	10's 2's
Catsup, Tomato...	855,367	819,000	1,674,367	Type I (Fed Spec. JJJ-C-91a)	—	U. S. Fancy 33% & over Solids	U. S. Fancy 29-33% Solids	10's 14 or BU's 2's
Corn, Sweet.....	1,417,053	1,901,800	3,318,853	—	1. Whole Grain** 2. Cream Style**	U. S. Ext. Std	U. S. Fancy	Whole Grain—10's; 2's; #2 Vacuum Cream Style—2's; #3 Tall
Juice, Tomato....	521,467	1,002,533	1,524,000	—	—	U. S. Fancy	U. S. Std w/Min. Score 80 Points	No. 3 Cylinder; 10's 2's
Paste, Tomato...	341,433	150,100	491,533	Type I (Fed Spec. JJJ-T-579)	—	U. S. Fancy 29-33% Solids	U. S. Fancy 25-29% Solids	10's 2 1/2's
Peas, Green.....	1,485,533	2,146,000	3,631,533	—	—	U. S. Ext. Std	U. S. Fancy	10's 2's
Potatoes, Sweet...	466,133	1,084,266	1,550,399	—	1. Whole and Pieces 2. Whole	U. S. Fancy	U. S. Std. w/Min. Score 80 Points	2 1/2's #3 Vacuum
Pumpkin.....	154,833	111,400	266,233	—	—	U. S. Fancy	—	2 1/2's
Puree, Tomato...	11,900	47,600	59,500	Type I (Fed. Spec. JJJ-T-581a)	—	U. S. Fancy 12 to 25% Solids	U. S. Fancy 10.7 to 12% Solids	10's 2 1/2's 2's
Puree, Vegetables Assorted.....	1,567	23,800	25,367	Beans, Green, Beets, Carrot, Pea, Spinach or Squash	—	—	—	14 oz Cans
Spinach.....	133,500	400,200	533,700	—	—	U. S. Fancy	—	10's 2 1/2's 2's
Tomatoes.....	1,164,200	2,321,033	3,485,233	Type I (Fed. Spec. JJJ-T-571a)	—	U. S. Ext. Std. or U. S. Fancy	U. S. Std. w/Min. Score 70 Points	10's 2 1/2's 2's
Total Cases 24/2's	8,413,733	12,708,598	21,122,331					

* 75 percent of requirements are preferred in No. 10 cans where applicable or largest size container specified. 25 percent in smaller size containers.

** Whole Grain Corn preferred for 75 percent of requirements. Cream Style Corn preferred for 25 percent of requirements.

*** Green Beans, first preference; Wax Beans, second preference.

MEETINGS

Labor's Purchasing Power Buys More Today than Prewar

The laborer's higher cost of living is more than offset by the increased income he enjoys, it was pointed out this week by Carlos Campbell, Secretary-Treasurer of N.C.A., in an address at the annual meeting of the Tidewater Cannery Association of Virginia, Inc.

The speaker asserted that labor groups, in protesting higher prices, and particularly increased food prices, "seem to forget that these increases are, for the most part, the result of an inflationary process that has be-stowed upon labor a much higher purchasing power." In recent years, he

pointed out, this purchasing power has risen faster than the prices of food, clothing and other essentials.

Mr. Campbell characterized the situation as a race between increased cost of living and the increases in the weekly earnings of labor, with labor still out in the lead.

"The purchasing power of a week's wages is 55.4 percent higher than the 1936-39 prewar average," he said. "In June, 1950, just before the Korean aggression, it was 54.2 percent higher. This is a tribute to the vigor with which labor has promoted its interests during this inflationary period."

Mr. Campbell pointed out that in the 12 years preceding the beginning of the Korean war, the income of wage earners had increased so much faster than prices of cost of living items, that laborers could pay more than half as much again to obtain living essentials.

"In mid-June, 1950, just before the Korean action, the average weekly earnings of employees could purchase at the local retail grocery store 83.3 percent more canned fruits and vegetables than a week's earnings would purchase during the prewar base period. This means, in effect, that earnings had increased up to June, 1950, almost twice as much as had the retail prices of canned fruits and vegetables.

"In February this year a wage earner could have purchased 73 percent more canned fruits and vegetables than he could with his prewar earnings. Thus, in spite of the advance in prices of canned fruits and vegetables since June, 1950, the purchasing power of wage earners' incomes enables them to buy about 173 percent of the quantity they could buy roughly a decade ago."

DEFENSE

Controlled Materials Plan Formally Announced by NPA

The Controlled Materials Plan will be placed in operation July 1 for defense production and certain defense-supporting activities vital to meeting rearmament needs. This was formally announced April 13 by Manly Fleischmann, Administrator of the National Production Authority.

CMP is a plan, he explained, by which the three basic metals—steel, copper, and aluminum—are allotted directly to producers on the basis of detailed requirements submitted in advance for the manufacture of goods which the government needs for the defense program.

"CMP makes it possible to authorize specific production schedules and make firm allotments of the three basic metals needed to meet, but not exceed, direct defense and defense-supporting production and construction goals—on time and in the proper quantities," Mr. Fleischmann said.

The first phase of the CMP operation will be the reporting to NPA by producers of their detailed requirements for the basic materials on forms which will be sent to them in May. The second phase will be the allotment of the specific amounts of materials to producers starting July 1, after determination by the Defense Production Administration of the necessary production programs.

"With such a quantitative measurement," Mr. Fleischmann explained, "the government can weigh defense needs against capacity to produce, measure the impact on the availability of materials for civilian consumer goods, and take what steps are desirable to maintain a healthy civilian economy."

Among the manufacturers who will be required to file their requirements under CMP regulations will be those who produce products using steel, copper and aluminum, except consumer durable goods.

Following is a detailed discussion of the Controlled Materials Plan as explained in the NPA release:

How CMP Operates

As in World War II, products programmed under the Controlled Materials Plan fall into two categories: "A" products and "B" products.

In general, "A" products are those where the most convenient method of

production authorization is vertical. Producers of "A" products get their production authorizations and material allotments from their customer. A prime contractor's customer is a government agency. A subcontractor's is a prime contractor or another subcontractor.

The "B" list programs will include certain products where it is most practicable to furnish authorizations horizontally, directly to the producer. In general, this list will include certain civilian-type products, industrial machinery and equipment, and components which are needed for defense. Producers on the "B" list will obtain their authorizations and allotment from their NPA Industry Division.

It is planned that after the first quarter of operations, CMP will be decentralized. In World War II it was found that in the great majority of cases CMP authorizations and allotments were best handled through field offices. Most producers will then apply to their local officers. This cuts down the paper work in Washington and saves producers time, trouble, and expense.

Time Table for Business

Producers affected by the Controlled Materials Plan will have plenty of time to brief themselves on procedures and regulations and be ready to operate under the CMP after July 1. Forms, operating instructions and the official "B" list will be made available by May 1, so that producers coming under CMP programs will have two months to prepare.

As detailed information is made available during the month of April, it will be reported in the general and trade press. Copies of regulations and procedural forms will be available to businessmen through the Department of Commerce in Washington and its field offices and through national trade associations and similar groups.

Tentative List of Products for which Application Forms Will Be Required

Accompanying the NPA release were tentative lists of products for which application forms will and will not be required under the CMP. It was stated in Mr. Fleischmann's announcement that these lists are general and tentative. He pointed out that definitive product lists, together with specific reporting instructions, would be sent to producers of these items by the beginning of May.

Can Order, M-25, Corrected

The National Production Authority has advised the N.C.A. of the following additions to the can order, M-25, dated April 6, 1951:

Mustard greens to Item 61;

Round cans to Item 104.

Packers of these products are asked to write to the NPA Containers and Packaging Division, Washington 25, D. C., for NPA's written confirmation.

Area 'Legal Minimums'

The U. S. Department of Agriculture on April 10 reported an amendment to its February 27 announcement relating to spinach for processing. That announcement reported area "legal minimums" for all processing vegetables and was reproduced by N.C.A. and supplied to members as an INFORMATION LETTER Supplement.

USDA's amendment adds an area to the table of prices for processing spinach and establishes the set of prices which processors in the area may use as a basis for adjusting their individual prices for location and grade. The February 27 announcement established area "legal minimum" prices only for California, Texas, New Jersey, the Maryland-Virginia, and the Arkansas-Oklahoma areas. The amendment groups all other states into a single area for which the "legal minimum" price is the same as the U. S. weighted average, which as of January 15 was \$58.50 per ton. The 1950 season average price established for this area is \$50.00 per ton.

USDA also announced a correction in the California area 1950 season average price for tomatoes for processing. The correct 1950 season average price received by growers in California for tomatoes is \$23.00 per ton instead of the \$25.50 per ton figure shown in the February 27 release.

Increases in Freight Costs

(Concluded from page 149)

Increases in transportation costs. Thus a seller who sold to all buyers at the same delivered price, or who had different delivered prices in different zones which do not correspond with the precise difference in transportation costs incurred by the seller for delivery to each such zone, must absorb increases in transportation.

"(b) If the seller sold f.o.b. in the base period, adding on only actual transportation costs, increases in out-

bound transportation costs actually incurred by the seller may properly be passed on to the purchaser.

"(c) Where the seller in the base period quoted an f.o.b. price, plus a "transportation charge", but such "transportation charge" did not represent the actual transportation cost incurred by the seller, such sale, for the purpose of this interpretation, is considered as falling within paragraph (a) above and the seller must therefore absorb any increase in transportation costs, as provided in paragraph (a).

"(d) If the seller sold at a delivered price during the base period, but such price was computed on the basis of an f.o.b. price, adjusted for the actual cost of making delivery to each individual purchaser, the seller may pass on increases in transportation costs actually incurred. However, this method of computing the base period delivery price must have been objectively established to purchasers, as where the seller offered both a delivered and an f.o.b. price, the difference being the actual transportation costs, or where the seller quoted or billed actual transportation charges separately, or where the delivered price varied in each locality precisely by the difference in actual cost of transportation incurred by the seller for delivery to the several localities.

"(e) If the seller sold only at delivered prices in the base period and now desires to shift to f.o.b. prices, the seller must reduce his ceiling prices, as established for sales on a delivered basis in the base period, by the amount of each purchaser's actual freight cost."

Vegetable Set-Asides

Set-aside percentages are to be applied by each canner to the "base period pack," which is the average pack produced in 1949 and 1950. DFO-2 requires each canner to fulfill half of his quota by the time 40 percent of his pack is completed; and to fulfill the complete quota when the pack is 80 percent complete.

Item	Set-aside (percentage of base period)
Asparagus	12
Lima beans	25
Green and wax beans	14
Carrots	27
Sweet corn	15
Green peas	18
Pumpkin	17
Sweet potatoes	22
Tomatoes	20
Tomato catsup	16
Tomato paste	17

STATISTICS

1950 Pack of Spinach

The 1950 pack of canned spinach totaled 4,851,636 actual cases, as compared with 5,883,575 cases packed in 1949, according to a report issued by the N.C.A. Division of Statistics.

In addition to the spinach pack, the Division of Statistics has compiled a report of the packs of other greens.

1950 Pack of Canned Spinach

State	1949 (actual cases)	1950 (a)
New York	88,324	88,324
Maryland & Delaware	335,582	335,582
Ozark Territory	1,216,779	1,216,779
Texas	292,769	292,769
California	2,499,960	2,499,960
Other states	418,322	418,322
U. S. Total	5,883,575	4,851,636

(a) Included in Other states.

1950 Pack of Other Greens

State	1949 (actual cases)	1950
Turnip greens:		
Maryland	65,051	65,051
Ozark Territory	595,472	595,472
Texas	56,167	56,167
Other states	389,872	389,872
U. S. Total Turnip greens	1,109,062	1,109,062
Mustard greens	408,191	408,191
Other greens	202,065	202,065

1950 Pack of Baby Food

The pack of canned baby food for the calendar year 1950 totaled 130,241,755 dozens, as compared with 122,094,582 dozens packed in 1949, according to a report issued by the N.C.A. Division of Statistics.

The 1950 annual report is a summary of reports from canners packing baby food. The report may vary slightly from a total of the monthly packs.

In addition to the 130,241,755 dozens reported, a small amount of orange juice for babies was canned in the 202 x 214 tin size.

1950 Baby Food Pack

(January 1, 1950, to December 31, 1950)

Product	Tin Pack (202x214)	Glass Pack (4 1/2 oz.) (5 oz.)	Total Tin & Glass Pack
	(dozens)	(dozens)	(dozens)
Vegetables	8,787,858	17,253,597	26,041,455
Fruits	14,844,179	24,603,996	39,448,175
Meat products*	14,705,775	13,464,287	28,170,062
Custards and puddings	3,393,442	4,532,707	7,946,149
U. S. Total	41,731,254	59,874,587	101,605,841

Chopped or Junior Foods

Product	Tin Pack (202x214)	Glass Pack (4 1/2 oz.) (5 oz.)	Total Tin & Glass Pack
	(dozens)	(dozens)	(dozens)
Vegetables	2,084,478	3,080,311	5,164,789
Fruits	2,435,774	7,392,867	9,828,641
Meat products	5,799,740	6,424,826	12,224,566
Custards and puddings	544,421	873,497	1,417,918
U. S. Total	10,864,413	17,771,501	28,635,914

Total strained and chopped: 52,593,667 77,646,085 130,241,755

* Includes some strained fish.

Comparison of Pack by Container

	Strained (dozens)	Chopped (dozens)
1949 Tin	45,223,742	11,475,893
1950 Tin	41,731,254	10,804,413
1949 Glass	48,939,214	16,455,733
1950 Glass	59,874,587	17,771,501

Snap Beans for Processing

An increase of about 11 percent over 1950 in the planted acreage of snap beans for processing is indicated for 1951, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

If these early season acreage prospects materialize, the 1951 plantings of snap beans for canning, freezing and other processing will total 133,180 acres. This compares with an indicated acreage of 115,210 in 1950. Abandonment of planted acreage averaged about 5 percent annually during the past 10 years. If this loss is assumed for 1951, about 126,500 acres would be harvested in 1951. This compares with 117,170 acres harvested in 1950.

The harvest of 126,500 acres, with a yield in line with the 10-year average of 1.73 tons, would result in a production of about 219,000 tons. The 1950 production is estimated at 254,700 tons.

Cabbage for Kraut

The acreage of kraut cabbage in prospect for contracting in 1951, including packers' own plantings, is about 5 percent less than the acreage planted under contract in 1950, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The 1951 contract plantings will amount to 9,980 acres, BAE said.

Most of the reporting packers usually purchase a substantial portion of their kraut cabbage requirements on the open market in addition to quantities obtained from contract acreage.

Sweet Corn For Processing

Reports indicate intentions to plant an increase of 35 percent over last year in the acreage of sweet corn for processing in 1951, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Abandonment of planted acreage averaged about 7 percent annually during the past 10 years. If this loss is assumed for 1951, about 452,200 acres would be harvested in 1951. This compares with a revised estimate of 336,830 acres harvested in 1950. The harvest of 452,200 acres, with a yield in line with the 10-year average of 2.48 tons, would result in a production of about 1,121,000 tons.

The acreage actually planted in 1951 may turn out to be larger or smaller than that now indicated because of weather conditions, price changes, labor supply, financial conditions and the effect of this report itself upon processors' actions, BAE said. The following table shows the acreage in prospect at the present time.

State	1950 Indicated (acres)	1950 Revised (acres)	1951 Indicated (acres)
Maine.....	9,300	6,600	9,800
New Hampshire....	350	350	420
Vermont.....	800	630	850
New York.....	24,500	23,800	25,200
Pennsylvania.....	11,200	10,500	12,100
Ohio.....	12,700	9,800	16,200
Indiana.....	23,300	21,000	29,400
Illinois.....	52,200	55,000	66,000
Michigan.....	1,000	1,700	1,800
Wisconsin.....	73,500	73,000	113,200
Minnesota.....	67,100	65,900	84,900
Iowa.....	23,800	17,000	27,200
Nebraska.....	2,300	750	2,500
Delaware.....	3,800	3,800	3,900
Maryland.....	30,300	29,300	27,500
Virginia.....	500	500	750
Idaho.....	6,700	7,500	10,300
Utah.....	5,100	4,900	6,800
Washington.....	9,100	9,600	12,000
Oregon.....	9,300	9,500	13,700
Other states ¹	9,400	8,800	11,700
U. S. Total.....	375,750	350,330	486,220

¹ Ark., Colo., Mont., N. J., Okla., S. D., Tenn., Tex., and Wyo.

STANDARDS

Grades for Grape Juice

U. S. standards for grades of canned grape juice have been revised by the Production and Marketing Administration, USDA. The revised standards for grades will become effective 90 days following publication in the *Federal Register*, on April 12.

SUPPLIES

Shipments of Metal Cans

Shipments of metal cans for selected food products for December, 1950, and January, 1951, are reported by the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce, as follows:

	Dec. 1950	Jan. 1951	Jan. 1950
	(in short tons of steel)		
Fruit and vegetable (including juices).....	121,754	59,906	59,653
Fish and seafood.....	17,575	5,833	4,933
Meat including poultry.....	13,873	14,943	10,183

Shipments of all cans were 30 percent below December, 1950, but 24 percent above January, 1950.

TRAFFIC

N.C.A. Opposes Proposal for Minimum Loading Requirement

Canning industry views on a proposed minimum carloading requirement were prepared by the N.C.A. Traffic Committee and presented by Chairman Irving F. Lyons to the Defense Transport Administration on April 10.

The Committee statement was prepared in response to a request of the DTA, which proposes to establish a minimum loading requirement on all canned foods at 65,000 pounds a car.

The N.C.A. Traffic Committee met at N.C.A. headquarters on March 29,

prior to its conference on that date with Charles W. Taylor, Director of ICC's Bureau of Services. At ICC's suggestion, the Committee prepared its statement of industry views and asked the industry's awareness to the necessity for increasing carloadings on a voluntary basis regardless of when and if a minimum carloading order is issued.

In its statement to the DTA, the Traffic Committee recommended that:

"1. A minimum carloading order on canned foods, if and when issued, should apply only for the duration of a car shortage emergency.

"2. A reasonable effort should be made to have the railroads provide for some incentive to the shipper for heavier loading.

"3. Provision should be made for the liberal issuance of reasonable requests for permits exempting shipments from full compliance with the order when necessary.

"4. There should be established a multiple carloading rule.

"5. There should be a provision authorizing full use of transit privileges without restriction as to territory."

CONGRESS

Antitrust Penalties

The House Committee on the Judiciary on April 10 reported H. R. 2401, which would increase criminal penalties under the Sherman Act from a maximum of \$5,000 for each transgression to a maximum of \$50,000.

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